Summary of Discussion.—It is quite the usual practice to mix sand with rice, and other material with grain to increase the quantity. Such action may be prevented by legislation.

Per contra it was suggested that any such legislation, if practicable, will only place a weapon in the hands of the Police and others to harass people.

Reply of Government.—(No reply was given).

SUBJECT No. 43.

Legislation for the sale of cleaned food grains.

Mr. C. Vasudeva Rao, Chikmagalur Taluk.

Summary of Discussion.—As bulls are often sold to purchasers outside the State, there is generally a shortage of bulls, and cows and even calves are yoked to the plough. They are used for drawing carts. It is a cruelty which requires prevention particularly as cows are held sacred. The treatment renders the cows barren. They do not milk well.

Per contra it was urged that raiyats never used the cows as suggested and that it was only when they were barren that yoking was resorted to as a remedy. Cows often begin to breed after such use.

Reply of Government.—Such legislation cannot be undertaken. Public opinion should assert itself against any such practice.

SUBJECT No. 44.

Prohibition of the use of cows for drawing carts and ploughs.

Messrs. L. Vema Reddi, Malur Municipality and N. Sampangiramaiah, Malur Taluk.

PROTECTION—(Judicial.)

(Nos. 45 to 57.)

Summary of Discussion —Abolition of second grade pleaders has necessitated payment of higher fees to lawyers to attend even Bench Courts. A separate class of criminal lawyers may be recognised and a separate examination prescribed for them. Candidates who have passed the S. S. L. C. or Entrance Examination may be allowed to qualify themselves for this class of practitioners. Educational standard for pleaders may be lowered to Entrance Examination.

Reply of Government.—Number of cases before Bench Courts is small and lawyers from crowded places will migrate and settle down in taluks. The question will, however, be considered.

SUBJECT No. 45.

Institution of a separate examination for lawyers practising in criminal courts.

Mr. D. S. Hanumantha Rao, Devanhalli Taluk.

Summary of Discussion.—When applications for copies are filed in the Central Records, information as to the date of disposal and the serial number is always insisted upon. This is not always practicable and may not be insisted upon.

The member said that the subject would not be discussed if it were to be referred to the Chief Court, whereupon the Dewan replied that the Chief Court would be consulted.

SUBJECT No. 46.

Removal of certain restrictions in regard to the grant of copies in the Central Records.

Mr. C. Krishnamurthi, Law Association, Bangalore.

Summary of Discussion.—Existing rules require typing when the record is 50 pages and printing when it is more. This is a great hardship. There were 200 regular appeals between July and December 1922. Courtfees realised amounted to Rs. 4,670 while the printing and typing charges came up to Rs. 3,000. In the case of second appeals, these charges exceed the Courtfee. There was an extreme instance recently where printing charges amounted to Rs. 55 when the Courtfee was only six annas. 1½ to 2 per cent of the Courtfee may be charged

SUBJECT No. 47.

Printing of records by the Chief Court.

Mr. C. Krishnamurthi, Law Association, Bangalore.